

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

# **SACCO/VANZETTI CASE**

## **PART 7 OF 14**

**FILE NUMBER : 61-126**

SUBJECT Sacco / Vanzetti

FILE NUMBER 161-126

SECTION NUMBER 5

SERIALS 1610X - 1681

116

JUN 30 1922

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

Mr. Gunning, Secretary to Senator Walsh, of Mass., called on this instant, and stated that, according to information which had been received from some of the Senator's constituents, an inmate of the Atlanta Penitentiary had made a confession to one of the murders for which Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted.

61-126

I informed Mr. Gunning that the Sacco and Vanzetti case was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts State authorities, and that we knew nothing concerning the same. However, if any confession had been made by an inmate of the Atlanta Penitentiary, in all probability the same would have been referred to the Director of Prisons, Mr. Votaw, and I suggested that he be communicated with.

61-126-610X

Respectfully,

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDED  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER

*[Handwritten signature]*

JUL 20 1922

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/24/82 BY SP-2 BTJ/mc

*make mention of info  
Sacco & Vanzetti  
JUN 30 1922*

**Department of Justice,**

**Bureau of Investigation.**

P. O. Box 3185,  
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

LL:JMC

June 5, 1922.

61-126  
William J. Burns, Esq.,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with instructions contained in S.A.C.  
Letter No. 71, I am enclosing herewith clipping from the  
Boston Herald of even date, which may be of interest to  
you.

Yours very truly,

*Lawrence Letherman*

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc 1

61-126-611  
RECORDED

*all 12*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8075/mc

# DELEGATES GET C. L. U. BULLETIN

First Issue of Labor Publication Urges Defeat of "Sue" Bill

## RECORDS BUSINESS REVIVAL IN BOSTON

The Boston Central Labor Union's Monthly Bulletin made its first appearance at a meeting of the C. L. U. yesterday and each delegate was handed a copy on entering the hall. The bulletin, labeled "Official Organ of the Boston C. L. U.," is published by the publicity committee with the sole purpose of keeping the delegates and friends of organized labor informed on the industrial situation, legislation and up-to-the-minute news concerning affiliated locals.

According to members of the publicity committee more than 1000 copies of the first issue were printed, a large number being distributed to the unions through the mails, in addition to those distributed gratis at yesterday's meeting. There was much favorable comment on the bulletin itself and a large number of the delegates expressed themselves as well pleased with the quality and character of the news carried.

### SCORES THE "SUE" BILL

After describing briefly the minutes and most important actions taken at two previous meetings the bulletin gave an abstract on the "Sue" bill, which organized labor of this city and state hopes to defeat at the state election, when it comes up for decision of the voters on a referendum.

Under the caption "C. L. U. Retorts to Underhill," the bulletin publishes President William J. Doherty's answer to Mr. Underhill's second attack on the organized labor movement and the central body in particular.

The bulletin, under the caption, "Local Conditions," says: "We are glad to note that business is on the mend, so that both little and large employers are slowly but surely awakening to the fact that their intention to wipe unionism off the map for all time is like a boomerang, now returning to the user, but with a deadlier effect upon the worker for whom it was intended."

### ACCIO-VANZETTI CASE

As a result of a resolution adopted at the Accio-Vanzetti case yesterday, delegates to the A. F. of L. convention which opens in Cincinnati are instructed to bring the case before the convention, with the request that the federation do all in its power to secure a new trial for these men.

The bulletin points out that "only one man testified at the trial and only four persons who saw the men testified that they were the -"

"The one witness who testified that he saw the men who committed the crime, according to testimony given at the trial, had previously stated they could not make the identification. The other two, at the time of the crime, testified they could not make a certain identification, but at the trial a year after, made positive identifications."

"No attempt was made to impeach the testimony of the 23 witnesses who testified that neither of these men were among those who committed the crime. Nine persons testified on behalf of Accio that he was in Boston, 13 miles away from the scene of the crime, and of these, three based their testimony on documentary evidence. Eleven persons testified on behalf of Vanzetti that he was at Plymouth, 25 miles away. No effort was made to impeach the testimony of these witnesses."

### WORKING FOR NEW TRIAL

"Further evidence," the resolution sets forth, "has been placed in the hands of the state to prove these men are innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, in the form of confessions by two members of a gang of gunmen who had held up several paymasters at that time. This evidence requires that a new trial be held in order that this evidence can be presented properly."

"Therefore, the Boston Central Labor Union instructs its delegates to lay this matter before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in order that the same can be properly placed before the public and a new trial ordered for these men with the end that justice may be done."

The question of further increasing the per capita tax of affiliated unions was referred to the executive board for investigation and recommendations.

President of the C. L. U. and a large delegation of delegates from this city and vicinity, representing various local and international unions, left Boston yesterday afternoon for Cincinnati, where the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opens tomorrow.

Mr. Doherty goes as the representative of the C. L. U. He is under instructions from the delegate body to try to have the convention take up the Accio-Vanzetti case, in the renewed efforts being made by labor organizations to bring about a new trial.

## THE FIRE RECORD

Time	Loss
2:00 A. M.	155 A street, South Boston; Gilbert Muck..... Heavy
2:25	1884 12:45 - 100 Massachusetts ave. Samuel Goodman. None
2:45	2165 2:00 - 30 Harrison street, Roxbury; Isaac Levine. 50
3:30	2425 2:30 - 100 Parkman street, Dorchester; Malcomb Redding. 2000
10:00	14 Mascoma street, Roxbury; Israel Rosenfeld. 10
11:05	302 Washington street, Brighton; Melvin F. Hill. None

Still alarm.  
Boston Herald  
June 12-22

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Latherman.

REPORT MADE AT: <b>Boston, Mass.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>June 9, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>June 8, 1922.</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>Wm. J. West.</b>
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

**SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.** : 256 Hanover St., : Anarchist  
: Boston, Mass. : Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Boston, Mass.:

RECEIVED  
JUN 13 1922

[REDACTED]

MRS. MAXIMON, while in Boston, was a member of the executive committee of the LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL, and was also active in COMMUNIST PARTY circles and in the WORKERS' PARTY movement. On February 8, 1922, she was a speaker at a public meeting held under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE. At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, she also represented the PHILADELPHIA YOUNG FRIENDS ASSOCIATION. She is a Russian Jewess and an alien.

b7c

[REDACTED]

CLOSED.

b2  
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mh

61-126-612  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 12 1922  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HONORARY

RECORDED

JUN 15 1922

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

WASHINGTON 3, CHICAGO 1, BOSTON 2.

HOW:

and endeavored to obtain the signatures, but I was assured by the Warden and the inmates (whom I subsequently interviewed) that no signed statement of any kind was given Moore.

During May occasion presented itself to have both Luban and Martini brought to the office of the U. S. Attorney in Atlanta together with several dozen other prisoners to be questioned on a matter then under investigation by Agents of this Department. Without giving these men the idea that this department was taking any undue interest in Moore's visit to them, they were questioned about his visit. I stated to Martini "Why, you don't know anything about that case, do you?" With a significant smile he answered "Well, we can get \$10,000 for a statement." Martini, on this occasion, took from his pocket several memoranda made by him during the interview with Moore, containing, as it appeared, references to the important things Moore had asked about. These notes were retained by me, and are, I believe, at present in the office of the U. S. Attorney in Atlanta with other papers. I doubt if they are accessible at this time, for I feel that employees of the District Attorney's office in Atlanta would not be able to distinguish them from the papers they are mixed with.

There is no question in my mind that neither Luban nor Martini know anything about the So. Braintree murder but are merely trying to cash in on the \$10,000 mentioned, which, as I now recall, Martini stated to me Moore told him he was willing to pay for their statements. Luban and Martini are known to the Director, especially Luban. Also they have been known to the

writer for many years. Both have served several terms in various penitentiaries; at present they are serving twelve year sentences for a violation of the postal laws. Luban is especially noted as a perjurer in connection with the Rosenthal murder, also the Sulzer impeachment in New York, having testified in both cases, as it was proven, falsely.

Knowing both the inmates mentioned as I do, there is no doubt in my mind that they will stop at nothing to obtain the \$10,000 reward. Yet at the same time I am also sure that if these inmates have any further connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case this Department will obtain the benefit of the information, in fact I know that their feeling toward Director W. J. Burns is such that upon his mere request they will turn over to him all information in their possession. Thus, the purpose of this report is not so much to lay stress on the apparent unreliability of the alleged confessors as to place the Department in a position to be able at any time to refute Moore's claim of a "confession" by these prisoners.



**Department of Justice,**

**Bureau of Investigation.**

P. O. Box 3185,  
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

LL:JMC

June 13, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with instructions contained in S.A.C.  
letter No. 71, I am enclosing herewith clipping from the  
Boston Herald of June 12th, 1922, regarding the SACCO-  
VANZETTI case, which may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

*Lawrence Letherman*

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc. 1.

JUN 20 1922

61-126613

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-9 BTJ/mc.

Detroit File No. 0-

REPORT MADE AT:

Detroit, Mich.

DATE WHEN MADE:

June 13, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

June 8, 1922

REPORT MADE BY:

870

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO-VANZETTI AGITATION

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Detroit, Michigan.

Reference is made to my previous reports in the above entitled matter.

This office is in receipt of information that EUGENE LYONS of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Postoffice Box 37, Hanover Street Station, Boston, Massachusetts, has recently sent out circular letters to the Radical leaders throughout the country requesting them to influence the delegations of their respective cities to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning June 12, 1922, to bring the Sacco-Vanzetti case before the Convention and to assure the passage of a strong resolution and some action on the financial end.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/28/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mc

JUN 19 1922

JUN 24 1922

61-126-614

b2  
b7c

RECORDED

REFERENCE:

Mr. Hoover-2

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Boston, 1; Cincinnati 1;  
Washington 3; Detroit 1;

00143

GPR.JR.

June 24, 1922.

61-126-615

JUL 5 1922

Mr. Lawrence Lethbrun,

Box 5185,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir -

For your information, I am enclosing herewith copies of translations of three protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti sent to the American Legation at Christiania, who in turn forwarded the same to the State Department, under date of May 10, 1922.

Yours very truly,

Director.

encl. 115259

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mg

RECORDED



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
U2 311.6521 Sa 1/168.

June 20, 1922.

61-126

Dear Mr. Burns:

I enclose herewith copies and translations of three protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, sent to the American Legation at Christiania. This is for your information and as being of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

*W. Hurley*

Enclosures:

Copies and translations,  
as stated.

*Ames*

William J. Burns, Esquire,

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

JUL 5 1922

61-126-612  
RECORDED

Read by

JUN 21 1922

W. J. Burns

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG/lac  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/90  
(293,569)

Christiania, May 10, 1922.

No. 69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG/ac  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/90  
(293,569)

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Legation's despatch No. 47, dated March 22nd last, regarding the matter of a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti sent to this Legation, and to enclose herewith copies and translations of three more protests for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frederic S. ...

(A)

C O P Y.  
- - - -

Til Den Amerikanske Legation

Kristiania

Arbejdere samlet til møde i Høllag i Numedal den 1ste mai  
kraver af de Amerikanske myndigheder, at de to dødsdømte  
italienske arbejdere Nicola Sacco og Bartolomeo Vanzetti  
erholder fuld amnesti og strøbløkkelig frigives, da det  
er bevist at de er uskyldig dømt til døden. Samtidig vil  
vi gøre opmærksom paa at vi fuldt og helt vil stille os  
solidarisk med den øvrige verdens arbejderklasse saafremt  
en international aktion besluttes af arbejderne  
internationale organisationer til for det for de dødsdømte.

Høllag den 1ste Mai 1922.

Olaf Lie, sek.

Gustaf Rahnberg,  
form.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG/ao  
per STATE DE. dtd. 2/22/90  
(293,569)

(B)

TRANSLATION.  
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2015-

To the American Legation,  
Christiania.

Laborers gathered at a meeting in Rollog in Fumedal the 1st of May, demand of the American authorities that the two death doomed Italian laborers Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti be given full amnesty and immediately set free, since it is proved that they are unjustly condemned to death. At the same time we wish to give notice that we fully and wholly place ourselves at the side of the rest of the world's working class if an international action is decided upon by the International Labor Unions in favor of the doomed.

(s) Olaf Lie, Secretary

Gustaf Hahnberg,  
President

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG/v  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/90  
(293,569)

(c)

C O P Y.

Stange den 2 mai 1922.

Til den Amerikanske Legation,  
Kristiania.

Arbejdere samlet til møte i Stange den 1st mai kræver av de Amerikanske myndigheter at de to døde dømte Italienske arbejdere Nikola Sacco og Bartolomeo Vanzetti erholder fuld amnesti og øjeblikkelig frigivelse da de er bevist at de er uskyldig dømt til døden. Samtidig vil vi gjøre opmærksom paa at vi fuldt og helt vil stille os solidarisk med den øvrige verdens arbejderklasse saafremt en international aktion beslattes av arbejderne internationale organisationer til fordel for de døde dømte.

for Stange L. S.

(s) Johan Løvass

Secretary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SPIAG/vac  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/90  
(293,569)

(D)



TRANSLATION.  
-----

4157

Stange, May 2, 1922.

To the American Legation,

Kristiania.

Laborers who gathered at a meeting in Stange the 1st of May demand of the American authorities that the two death doomed Italian laborers Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti be given full amnesty and immediately set free, since it is proved that they are unjustly condemned to death. At the same time we wish to give notice that we fully and wholly place ourselves at the side of the rest of the world's working class if an international action is decided upon by the International Labor Unions in favor of the doomed.

For Stange Local Labor Union,

(s) Johan Levaas.

Secretary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG/y  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/9  
(293,569)

(E)

TRANSLATION.

138

To the American Legation  
Christiania

Laborers numbering seventy who met in  
Brumnddalen the 1st of May, demand of the American  
authorities that the two death doomed Italian  
laborers Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti  
be given full amnesty and immediately set free,  
since it is proved that they are unjustly condemned  
to death. At the same time we wish to give notice  
that we fully and wholly place ourselves at the  
side of the rest of the world's working class if  
an international action is decided by the Inter-  
national Labor Unions in favor of the doomed.

Brumnddalen, May 1, 1922.

Respectfully

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1A  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/  
(293,569)

(s) Kinar Paulsen

X

(s) Johannes Stampen

X

(F)

C O P Y.  
- - - -

2.135

Til den Amerikanske Legasjon.

Kristiania.

Arbeidere, i et antall av sytti, samlet til møte i Brumunddalen den første mai krever av de amerikanske myndigheter, at de to dødsdømte italienske arbeidere Nicola Macco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti erholder full amnesti og øieblikkelig frigives, da det er bevist at de er uskyldig dømt til døden. Samtidig vil vi gjøre opmerksom på, at vi fuldt og helt vil stille oss solidarisk med den øvrige verdens arbeiderklasse safrømt en internasjonal aksjon beslattes av arbeidernes internasjonale organisasjoner til fordel for de dødsdømte.

Brumunddalen den 1 mai 1922.

Respectfully.

Rinar Paulsen

Johannes Stampen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/26/90 BY SP1AG  
per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/2  
(293,569)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRIESTE, Italy.

July 17, 1932.

The following is a list of the anarchists arrested at the Austrian Consulate at Trieste, Italy, on October 16, 1931, in connection with an attempted demonstration as a protest for the action taken against the two Italians, Basso and Vassetti.

- (1). GALANTUCCI, Nicola, son of Michele and Margherita Pugliesi, born at Spinassola, Province of Bari, on January 28, 1893; Tram conductor, resides at No. 7 Via Casalbologno. Professes anarchical principles.
- (2). ANTONI, Vittorio, son of Giuseppe and Teresa Betassi, born at Pont Canavese on August 2, 1903; Mechanical turner, resides at No. 114 Corso Palermo (second story) c/o Rossio Bernaric. Professes anarchical principles.
- (3). VISCHI, Giovanni, son of Michael and Carola Penn, born at Turin on September 11, 1892, he is employed as a mechanic at the "Industria Metallurgica" at 115 Via Sigma, and he resides at Via della Fossata. Professes anarchical principles.
- (4). BERARDINI, Lucibene (parents names unknown) was born at Genova on August 17, 1891; is a booker by profession, and resides at No. 10 Via Duino, c/o Laura Pavone. Berardini is an anarchist. He has been sent back to Foggia.
- (5). TAMBURINI, Ernesto, son of Francesco and Giuseppe Tamburini, was born at Bari (Province of Bari) on February 19, 1899, is a clerk by profession although he claims at No. 23 Via Garibaldi, c/o Dr. Tamburini, his real residence is at No. 1 Via Duino, c/o his aunt, Rosa Tamburini. He is a communist. His parents' present address is No. 3 Via Vigliani Bruno, Milan. On April 1, 1932, he was reported to the police at Milan for special surveillance.
- (6). VOLPI, Riccardo, son of Alfonso and Maria Merlano, was born at Palermo on August 3, 1901, and resides at No. 35 Via Roma. He is a booker by profession. (Communist).

(7). GUY, Umberto

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1AS/pc  
ON 4/26/90  
per STATE DEPT. dtd 2/22/90  
(293,569)

(A)

- (7). **RAY, Urbano**, son of Giovanni and Margherita Rivata, was born at S. Damiano d'Asti on February 13, 1885, and resides at No. 16 Via S. Domenico, c/o Schiavona, tailor. He is a communist.
- (8). **MAILLI, Luigi**, son of Giovanni and Anna Berro, was born at Turin on February 28, 1901, and resides at No. 3 Via S. Agostino. He is a mechanic. Communist.
- (9). **MINUCCI, Gaetano**, son of Alexandre and Luisa Tessieri, was born at Portoferraio on April 10, 1905. He is a shoemaker. His residence is given as No. 22 Via Massena. He is a communist.

**Department of Justice,**

**Bureau of Investigation.**

**7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.**

WJW:D.  
104/17.

June 21, 1922.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith will be found clipping  
from the Boston Globe of this date, containing report  
from the convention of the American Federation of  
Labor at Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the intro-  
duction of a resolution calling for a new trial in  
the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

Yours very truly,

*Lawrence Letherman*

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure 1.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8BJ/mh

Read by  
JUN 24 1922  
Wm. J. Burns

61-126-616

RECORDED
HOOVER

This is a Real Bargain



More than 100  
hours of recording

# LABOR MEN COLD AT TALK OF STRIKE

SEATTLE - Even though only  
a few days away from  
the end of the year,  
the railroad men

have adopted a resolution  
asking the federal government

to take action to prevent



Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 3185,  
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

LL:JMC

JUN 21 1922

June 21, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,  
Director, Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with instructions contained in S.A.C.  
letter No. 71, I am enclosing herewith clipping from the  
Boston Post of even date regarding the SACCO-VANCETTI  
matter, which may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

*Lawrence Letherman*

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc. 41.

*Curry*

JUN 27 1922

Read by  
JUN 22 1922  
Wm. J. Burns

61-126-61

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 AJS/ML

# DEMANDS NEW SACCO TRIAL

## A. F. of L. Convention Passes Resolutions

CONCORD, N.H., June 21 (AP) — The Associated Press — A new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian convicts in Boston on murder charges, was demanded by resolutions adopted unanimously by the American Federation of Labor today.

The convention also passed the following resolutions:

Government ownership and operation of the railroads will not be an issue in the threatened strike by 1,000,000 shop workers and others, spokesman for the rail unions today told the American Federation of Labor convention, which responded to their request by withholding a reaffirmation of the Federation's stand in favor of the adoption of such a policy.

The convention was marked by the beginning of a movement to run Mr. Lewis as a candidate for President of the Federation in opposition to the reelection of Samuel Gompers. Although Mr. Lewis declared he was "in no sense" a candidate, efforts were pushed in his behalf during the day, and to

night a group of officers of the rail union was held to consider what programs had been set by them. Some

of the leaders in the building and trades participated in the meeting.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Potter

REPORT MADE AT: Springfield, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 23, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 16, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

Sacco-Vanzetti Massmeeting, Worcester, Mass.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Worcester, Mass.:

Agent in company with Special Agent in Charge, Potter attended a massmeeting held at Columbus Hall, Shrewsbury St., Worcester, Mass.

The meeting was addressed by Rosso Zanetti, formerly of Boston. Zanetti made no seditious remarks, but confined his talk on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, stating that should Sacco and Vanzetti be "killed by the capitalists" international complications of a serious nature would arise.

Zanetti also called attention to the fact that District Attorney, Frederick J. Katzman, prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth vs Sacco-Vanzetti case had announced himself as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and requested everybody present to do all in their power to bring about his defeat.

Collection amounting to about \$300. was taken up. No literature was circulated.

Investigation CONCLUDED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/28/82 BY SP-5 BJS/mc

Read by

JUN 27 1922

Wm. J. Burns.

JUN 28 1922

61-126-618

RECORDED

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:  
WASHINGTON 3; SPRINGFIELD 1

ORIGINAL

81942

At direction of Agent in Charge.

Cincinnati File 325

REPORT MADE AT: Cincinnati, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: June 22, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 21st	REPORT MADE BY: b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO VANZETTI AGITATION			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Cincinnati, Ohio.			

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
JUN 27 1922  
DIVISION

61-126

b7c Reference is respectfully made to report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Mich., on June 13, 1922 under above heading.

Agent interviewed Mr. J.M. MANLEY, Secretary of the Cincinnati Metal Trades Association, who has operatives covering the American Federation of Labor Convention at the Armory Bldg., this city, and he has agreed to furnish this office with complete copies of the reports of each of his operatives covering the entire convention, at the conclusion of the Convention. These reports will cover in detail all resolutions and proposals offered and enacted during the convention. The convention will adjourn on June 24th, 1922. Upon receipt of said reports, copy of same will be forwarded to the offices interested.

Continued.

Read by  
JUN 27 1922  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mc

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

JUN 29 1922

REC'D

REFERENCE:  
JCH-2

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Wash. 3; Cincinnati 2; Boston 1;  
Detroit 1  
ORIGINAL

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 26, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 29, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [Redacted]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE, Boston, Mass.			GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 1922 Allegation Roadblock Activities 7-1922

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Boston, Mass.:

*Handwritten:* 7-13-22  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8853/MG

On this date Informant called on PROF. ANTONIO DENTAMARO, 261 Hamover street, room 8, Boston, Mass., and in the course of the conversation as to the purchase of some bank stock that he is selling, the writer brought up the case of SACCO and VANZETTI, in which connection DENTAMARO stated as follows:

That the lawyers for the defense are devoting all their energy towards unearthing the real perpetrators of the crime and already have a clue involving a convict confined at the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, who has partly admitted connection with the crime. PROF. DENTAMARO also said that a hundred or more detectives are working on the case, and that up to the present time \$100,000 has been spent by the defense. PROF. DENTAMARO further stated that if the Commonwealth carries out the death sentence of SACCO and VANZETTI "about half a score of legations go up".

Informant remarked that innocent persons should not be punished for mistakes for which others are responsible, and DENTAMARO said, "the innocent will suffer for the guilty ones".

CLOSED.

JUL 14 1922

61-126-620

REFERENCE: <i>bx</i>	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:	WASHINGTON (3); BOSTON (2); [Redacted]
[Redacted]		NAL

Instructions of Agent in Charge Brennan

NY File R-115-E

REPORT MADE AT: <b>New York City</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>7/15/22</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>7/13/22</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>IN RE: SACCO-VANZETTI AGITATION ALLEGED CONFESSIONS OF INMATES OF ATLANTA PENITENTIARY.</b>			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>This report is rendered pursuant to the direction of the letter referred to below from the Director; During April of this year, while the writer was in Atlanta, Ga. on official business, and in a conversation with Mr. J. E. Dyche, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that city, he mentioned the fact that a MR. FRED MOORE, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts, had recently called at the Penitentiary and interviewed two inmates, by name JACOB (JAKE) LUBAN and PAUL MARTINI. Moore's purpose in calling there, stated Mr. Dyche, was in response to a communication he had received from these inmates stating that "they knew all about the South Braintree murder" for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted, that these men were not guilty and that they were willing to make a complete confession, etc., etc. Accordingly, Moore came to Atlanta and interviewed these two prisoners in the Warden's office. Mr. Dyche states he paid little attention to the conversation that took place between this lawyer and the inmates, although he was present throughout the greater part of the interview. He noticed Moore making copious notes, and, at the conclusion of the talk, present a statement to the inmates for their signature. At this point, states Mr. Dyche, he interfered and advised the prisoners that they did not have to sign any statement if they did not care to. Moore, of course, argue</p>			
REFERENCE: GFR	COPIES OF THIS REPORT TO BE MADE TO: BOSTON, MASS. (1) NEW YORK, N.Y. (1)		

**JUL 18 1922**  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*Atlanta  
7/27/22*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**61-156626**  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDED  
INDEXED  
SEP 30

September 27, 1922.

RE/UR

61-126-621

SEP 27 1922

Mr. Lewis J. Bailey,  
P.O. Box 1058,  
Atlanta, Ga.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-86J/MC

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] of our New York office, for July 13, 1922, in re: Sacco-Vanzetti Agitation, Alleged Confession by Inmates of Atlanta Penitentiary.

I desire that you continue the investigation of this matter and run out every angle which would have the appearance of "framed evidence" by Attorney Moore. I desire to secure particularly the notes and statements referred to by Agent [redacted] on Page 2 of his report and, when interviewing Luban and Martini, every possible effort should be made to obtain any written documents, notes, etc., which they made or secured at the time of Moore's visit at the Penitentiary.

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention, forwarding your report without delay.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

Encl. 132688.

MAILED  
SEP 27 1922





THE BOSTON GLOBE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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VOL. CLH. No. 10

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-18/SJW

ACCUSED WITNESS IN MURDER CASE



ERASTUS C. WHITNEY

Taken When a Prisoner at Auburn, N. Y. in 1908.



ERASTUS C. WHITNEY

Taken in 1911 or 1912, When He Was About 40 Years Old.

# SAY SACCO-VANZETTI WITNESS IS PERJURER AND FORMER CONVICT

## Defence Counsel File 42 Affidavits Going to Show That "Goodridge" Is Erastus C. Whitney

"Carlos J. Goodridge," one of the four principal identification witnesses whose testimony resulted in the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of the South Braintree pay-murders on April 15, 1921, is being attacked by the defense.

This information will be the basis for a motion for a new trial to be filed today at Dedham. It will be the third supplementary motion for a new trial, two previous supplementary motions now being under consideration by the court.

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.  
Boston, Mass.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
JUL 22 1922  
DIVISION

WJW.  
No. 104/17.

July 20, 1922.

61-126

mer

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Attention No. 2.

Dear sir,

Attached hereto will be found a clipping from  
the Boston Herald of this date, in reference to the Sacco-  
Vanzetti case, which may prove of interest to the Bureau in so  
far as relates to the present status of that matter.

Very truly yours,

*Lawrence Lethersan*

Lawrence Lethersan,  
Special Agent in Charge.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

JUL 25 1922

Encl  
61-126-  
Ames.

Read by  
JUL 22 1922  
Wm. J. Burns.

61-126-622  
RECORDED  
200VMB

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

81938

July 31, 1922

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

AUG 1 1922

DIVISION

J.E. Hoover, Esquire,  
Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Room 416, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending you translation from  
Giustizia of July 22nd with reference to the Sacco &  
Vanzetti Defense.

Very truly yours,

BUREAU OF TRANSLATIONS  
AND RADICAL PUBLICATIONS.

EAB/ JD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-801/ah

AUG - 5 1922

61-126-8031

RECORDED

BUREAU OF RADICAL PUBLICATIONS  
R.A.B.

GUSTIZIA (Justice)  
ITALIAN  
p. 2 cols. 3-4

July 22, 1922

New York City

FOR THE SACCO & VANZETTI DEFENSE

81939

In order to raise the necessary funds for the defense of our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, the two victims of the fierce capitalistic reaction in Massachusetts, theatrical performances and concerts will be given at the National Winter Garden, 2nd Ave. & Houston St. beginning from August 4th 1922.


Famous artists, English, Italian, Hebrew and Russian will be seen on the stage up to August the 13th.

Besides the performances, there will be lectures by the leaders of the Workers Movement.

It is the duty of all workers to go to the Winter Garden, and while enjoying themselves, help the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense.

Reserved tickets are for sale at the "Workers Defense Union, 81 E. 10th St." Henry Fruchter, Cf. N.Y. Call, 112 - 4th Ave; Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., Freie Arbeiter Stimme, 48 Canal St., Freiheit, 47 Christie St., "Forward, 175 E. Broadway" Italian Chamber of Labor, 24 E. 14th St., Italian Defense Committee 208 E. 12th St." - Price Balcony 50¢ - Orchestra \$1.00.

For particulars write to O.G. Wittener representative of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, 81 E. 10th St., - Phone Stuyvesant 6488.

 b7c  
Special Agent & Translator.

JD.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ/uc

WM. J. BURNS.  
DIRECTOR.



# IMPORTANT AND URGENT

GFR.JR.  
61-126.

July 21, 1922.

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

I desire to call your special attention to the attached letters which I am directing to the Boston and Atlanta offices relative to the case of SACCO and VANZETTI.

You will note from the letter to Boston that instructions are transmitted to that office to submit confidentially to the Massachusetts State authorities for publicity, information contained in a report of Agent [REDACTED] for the 13th instant (attached hereto); also, further information which the Atlanta office is under instructions to obtain in connection with the alleged confessions of inmates LUBAN and MARTINI.

I feel that if publicity is given to the activities of Attorney Moore, possibly the State authorities will spruce up and render an opinion upon the appeal for a new trial.

Respectfully,



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc



In reply refer to  
U-2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1922.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
AUG 5 1922  
DIVISION

Dear Mr. Burns:

As of possible interest, I enclose herewith copy  
of a letter from the Embassy at Rome to the American  
Consul at Turin, which contains information in regard  
to certain anarchists who made a demonstration before  
the Consulate last October.

This for your information and as being of possible  
interest.

Very truly yours,

*W. H. Hurley*

Enclosure  
As stated.

*W. J. Burns*  
William J. Burns, Esquire,

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Read by

AUG-5-1922

Wm. J. Burns.

AUG 12

61-126-624

RECORDED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 12 1922	

*[Signature]*

61-126-624

TRANSLATION,

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ROME/MA

NO 12 VERBALE

81935

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, complying with the request of the American Embassy, has the honor to transmit to it the attached list giving particulars concerning the nine (not fifteen) subversives arrested in Turin, on the 14th of October, 1921, near the American Consulate in that city, following a pro-Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at the "Cinema del Lavoro".

The individuals in question, at the time of their arrest, had not rendered themselves responsible of transgression. The arrests were made as a precautionary measure, as at the time of their arrest, these persons were wandering about in the proximity of the Consulate of the United States, probably with the intention of starting a hostile demonstration.

They were released on the same day after every danger of hostile acts at the Consulate had disappeared.

ROME, July 12, 1922.

To the Embassy of the United States of America,

ROME.

1902, July 24, 1902.

6192

Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 27th in regard to the demonstration by a group of anarchists before your Consulate on October 12, 1901, as a protest for the action taken against the two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti. It is noted from the correspondence enclosed therein that the Consulate at Turin never complied with your requests, verbal and written, that a list of the anarchists be furnished you.

A Note has now been received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the representations made by the Embassy in the premises, and I take pleasure in enclosing a translation thereof, together with a translation of the list of anarchists enclosed in the Note from the Italian Foreign Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. Gunther

Counselor of Embassy.

Enclosure:

Translation Note Verbale  
No. 40385/194 and enclosure.

Dean C. Sykes, Esquire,  
American Consul in Charge,  
Turin.



OFF. J. M.

61-224-624

August 9, 1922.

AUG 12 1922

81932

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,

Box 5165,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which the State Department received from the Embassy at Rome, to the American Consul at Turin, which contains information in regard to certain anarchists who made a demonstration before the Consulate last October.

Yours very truly,

*W. J. Burns*  
Director.

61-224-624

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-267/huc

MAILED  
AUG 9 - 1922

No. 808

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Turin, Italy.

July 21, 1922.

SUBJECT: ~~List of anarchists arrested at the American~~  
Consulate at Turin, Italy, on October 18, 1921.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith  
a list of the anarchists arrested at the American Consu-  
late at Turin, Italy, on October 18, 1921, in connection  
with an attempted demonstration as a protest for the  
action taken against the two Italians, Bacco and Vanzetti.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Wm. C. Phelps*  
American Consul in charge.  
TURIN, Italy.

800

Enclosure:

List of anarchists arrested at Turin, Italy, on  
October 18, 1921.

AUG 21 1922

61-126-625

**TRANSLATION.**

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

Persons arrested on October 14, 1931, at Turin, in the neighborhood of the American Consulate.

81936

1. Calantucci Nicola, son of Michele and Margherita Pugliesi, born at Spina di Romagna, Province of Bari, on January 25, 1900; thin constitution; resides at No. 7 via Camillo Cavour. Professes anarchical principles.
2. Artore Ylsterio, son of Giuseppe and Teresa Botto, born at Font Canavese on August 2, 1903; mechanical turner; resides at No. 114 Corso Sileone (second story) C/o Maria Bernarde. Professes anarchical principles.
3. Vischi Giovanni, son of Michael and Carolina Poma, born at Turin on the 11th of September 1892; he is employed as a mechanic at the "Industria Metallurgica" at Via Sigm No. 118, and he resides at Via della Poesia. Professes anarchical principles.
4. Boverdini Jacobino (parents name unknown) was born at Genoa on the 17th of August 1891; is a hunter by profession, and resides at No. 10 Via Bivio (C/o Laura Favone). Boverdini is an anarchist. He has been sent back to Foggia.

*July*

81937

2. **Emilio Fenucci**, son of Francesco and Giuseppe Fenucci, was born at Genoa (Municipio di San Pietro) on the 20th of February 1901, is a clerk by profession, although he works at No. 22 Via Cavour, c/o Mr. Turinetti his first residence to No. 2 Via Roma (c/o Mrs. Anna Gaudenzi). He is a communist. His present address is No. 5 Via Giovanni Leone, Milan. On April 2, 1922, he was reported to the police at Milan for spreading rumors.

3. **Luigi, Riccardo**, son of Alfonso and Maria Giordano, was born at Milan on the 22 of August, 1901, and resides at No. 25 Via Manzoni. He is a bookkeeper by profession. (Communist).

4. **Ray, Urbano**, son of Giovanni Battista and Margherita Rivato, was born at S. Donato d'Adda on the 15th of February, 1903, and resides at Via S. Donato No. 16 (c/o Schiavone, tailor). Urbano is a communist.

5. **Emilio Luigi**, son of Carmine and Anna Berro, was born at Turin on February 23, 1901, and resides at Via S. Agostino No. 5. He is a mechanic. (Communist).

6. **Enrico Gallero**, son of Alexandre and Luisa Tassieri, was born at Portofino on the 10th of April, 1902. He is a shoemaker. His residence is given as Via Mazzini, No. 22. (Communist).

August 14, 1922.

SVL, JR.

625

AUG 21 1922

81931

Mr. Lawrence Lathrop,  
Box 8193,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a confidential report recently received by the State Department from the American Consulate, at Turin, Italy, dated July 17, 1922, which report contains a list of the anarchists arrested at the American Consulate at Turin, Italy, on October 10, 1921, in connection with an attempted demonstration as a protest for the action taken against the two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yours very truly,

Director.

625. 124535

MAILED  
AUG 1 1922

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-2-82 BY SP8BTJ/mc

RECORDED

This came to me in the mail  
Aug. 6th - I am not a member  
of that or any similar organization.  
Chicago, Ill.

9146 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - 126 - 626  
DATE Nov 12 1981 BY SP-107/uk  
SEP 5 - 1982  
Mr. J. Burns

SEP 4 - 1980  
RECORDED  
AUG 21 1982 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
HOOVER

00146

# SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE INNOCENT MEN; THEY SHALL NOT BE MURDERED!

E. EUGENE V. DEBS

IT IS A TRAGEDY indeed that is being enacted at Dedham and Charlestown, Massachusetts, where Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti pace their narrow prison cells awaiting execution for a crime of which they are as innocent as if they had never been born.

Nothing of a graver or more shocking nature, nothing more terrible and menacing has ever come to pass in the labor movement of the United States.

For be it distinctly understood that these two men, our comrades and fellow-workers, have been convicted and are about to be turned over to the executioner solely because of their sympathy for, their connection with, and their activities in behalf of the working class.

The crime of murder charged against them is simply the pretext, the subterfuge, the miserable, lying excuse for murdering them.

The victims of the Haymarket at Chicago in 1877, not one of whom was guilty of any crime save that of standing staunchly and battling bravely for their enslaved fellow-workers, were accused of murder as a pretext merely to justify their own murder under the capitalist law.

Tom Mooney and his associates were made to face the same false and infamous charge and for the same reason, and had it not been for the protest of the workers which became so menacing they would long ago have been murdered under the lynch law administered for the benefit of the working class by the rotten courts and sanctioned by the craven executive of California.

The whole world knows that Mooney was framed, that he was convicted upon perjured testimony of degenerates hired for the purpose, and yet he and Billings, equally innocent, are suffered by the working class, to their lasting shame, to rot away by inches in a capitalist blackhole. But the agitation for their release will never cease until they are free again to tell the world of the monstrous crime of capitalism of which they were and are the victims.

These infamies are repeated with a vengeance in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are of the breed that do and dare for their principles and scorn the weakness and poltroonery that make sycophants and slaves of men. And so they were marked for assassination by the class that lives out of the sweat and blood of the toilers for whom Sacco and Vanzetti stood erect and defiant without a tremor of fear or shadow of compromise.

Charged with the atrocious crime of murder and robbery the stage of the capitalist court was set not for their trial but for their conviction, and it speedily followed. It was a foregone conclusion. Louis Pelsner, one of the principal identification witnesses of Sacco, has since confessed to complicity in the dastardly conspiracy to murder innocent men as a means of discrediting and destroying organized labor in which they had been active.

The case is clear as the light of day at noon-tide. A child not feeble-minded can see it at a glance.

The enormity of the crime is incredible; the tragedy of the spectacle beyond words.

Since the infamous conviction of these two comrades and brothers of ours, positive evidence has been presented showing conclusively, that, first, Louis Pelsner was a liar when he identified Sacco; and second, that Carlos E.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE  
SEP 5 - 1922  
DIVISION  
victed felon in New York State and was a fugitive from justice from the same state under the terms of a third indictment, and that his name is not Carlos E. Goodridge but was and is Erastus C. Whitney; and third, that Roy E. Gould, has stated that he was an eye witness to the crime, that he immediately gave his name and address to the authorities, that they did not call him as a witness, that he was found by the defense after the trial, that he has seen Sacco and Vanzetti and that he knows that they are not the men who committed the crime.

In the presence of these positive and ghastly facts the duty of the labor movement, of the entire working class, and of all people who reprobate the assassinations of innocent men in the name of law and justice, is clear and commanding.

**These men must be saved from the electric chair.**

This is the first clear call that comes to us and to answer that call we must at once arouse the workers of the land and get into action all along the line.

The trial, the farcical, outrageous trial which resulted in the criminal conviction of the innocent men must be denounced and repudiated in every paper and from every platform we can command.

Another trial will result in acquittal and vindication and that must be our demand, and this demand must be made from coast to coast in the commanding voice of the people.

In every state and in every town and city the appeal must be made to the conscience of the people: "SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE INNOCENT MEN; THEY SHALL NOT BE MURDERED!"

A defense committee should be organized at once in every industrial center and protest demonstrations held to swell the demand for justice for these outraged working men. Literature should be distributed that the people may know the truth about the monstrous crime about to be consummated to glut the lust of the profiteering pirates whose real purpose in killing Sacco and Vanzetti is to slaughter the labor movement and silence opposition to their knavish schemes and their flint-hearted, pauperizing misrule.

Write at once to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Box 337, Hanover Street Station, Boston, Mass. for printed matter and further information. This committee is authorized by and holds credentials from leading central bodies and other unions in the labor movement.

Funds are of the most vital importance and prompt action is required in raising money for the defense all over the country.

Life, human life, the life that has been risked for us and for our children is at stake. The delay of a day may be fatal. Act your part and act at once. Give as you can and get others to do the same.

We can and must rescue these men from the electric chair and I have sufficient faith in the workers to believe it will be done.

But it can only be done if the workers are awakened and the people aroused and I appeal to each and every one who is with us in this crusade to prevent the consummation of a crime that would be deep and damning disgrace to the nation and to restore our falsely accused and cruelly outraged brothers to liberty and to their rights among their fellow men.

# Sacco Vanzetti Defense Committee

P. O. BOX 8, HANOVER STREET STATION  
BOSTON, MASS.

0-147

To Members of The American Freedom Foundation:

Dear Comrade:

Those who were impressed by the flimsiness of the evidence against Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti when the death verdict was returned in their case last year, have further cause to doubt the justice of that verdict. Specific developments, briefly, are these:

1. Louis Pelser, State's witness, in a sworn affidavit, has completely repudiated his "identification" of Sacco. He is one of four who identified Sacco at the scene of the crime.

2. Evidence has been produced to show that another of these four, the man who testified under the name of Carlos E. Goodridge, is really named Erastus C. Whitney, was twice a convict in the state of New York, is a fugitive from justice, is several times a perjurer, and generally of a character so unsavory that his word is worthless.

3. Roy E. Gould, who was on the scene of the crime in South Braintree on April 15, 1920, who was shot through the coat by the fleeing bandits, and retains a vivid memory of one of them, has been located by the defense. His location was known to the police from the beginning but he was not called as a witness. In an affidavit already filed in court he swears that the bandit whom he saw, and who occupied the position claimed to have been occupied by Sacco, was not Sacco.

4. What looks like substantial evidence leading to the actual culprits in the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti await electrocution has been uncovered by investigations of the defense during the year. To disclose such evidence prematurely would be destructive of the object sought. It has been possible, however, for counsel to lay the facts already available before several small confidential gatherings -- one of them in the offices of the New Republic. These conferences have attested their belief in the necessity of proceeding with the investigations by helping to raise money for such work.

The stakes in this case are so high that I shall not apologize for this appeal, although I know that you may have been appealed to in the past. The eyes of the civilized world are turned upon Massachusetts. Our conscience at home, our reputation abroad, two human lives are involved.

The investigations must proceed until evidence is available in a form acceptable to the courts. Every legal resource must be utilized. The defense is now hampered, and in some lines of endeavor completely at a standstill, because of a shortage of funds. Penetrating the underworld and dragging therefore into the light of day the truth in a capital case is a difficult and extremely costly undertaking.

Will you help by sending as big a contribution as you can, directly to the Committee?

Yours for justice



( Robert Morss Lovett )



October 28, 1961

Foster

Federal Building  
Philadelphia Pa

Relative to your telegram twenty eight be sure and have  
meetings thoroughly covered and get whatever information  
would be of interest to us.

Barnes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-PA

61-126-

61-126-627

-M-

ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER

REPORT MADE AT: Atlanta, Ga.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/2/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/30/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VENZETTI AGITATION		Alleged Confession of Inmates of Atlanta Penitentiary	
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Athens, Ga. b7c Reference: Director's letter, also report of Agent [REDACTED], of the New York Office, for July 13, 1922. Agent interviewed JACOB LUBAN and PAUL MARTINI, at the Clark County Jail, Athens, Georgia, both being present, most of the talking, however, being done by LUBAN, and the information secured is herewith reported, verbatim: About April 18th to 20th, a young man, whose first name is [REDACTED] came to the Atlanta Penitentiary (where these men were at that time confined) and asked to see MARTINI in private, LUBAN stating that [REDACTED] had permission from Washington for his visit; that MARTINI refused to talk to him, unless LUBAN was present, and [REDACTED] then called for LUBAN. [REDACTED] stated that it was to the interest of the State Department to see that Sacco and Venzetti were freed; that there was a certain big lawyer in Atlanta, who, if they (Martini and Luban) would help him in the Sacco and Venzetti case, would have them out of the pen in the next six or seven weeks; that all he wished them to do was to talk to Fred Moore, a lawyer, who wanted to come out there to see them; that the next day, Moore came to the penitentiary, and had a private interview with them, and said that a man named [REDACTED] had told him [REDACTED] b7c 61-126-628 p-1			
REFERENCE: 9/27/22 JWH*LMR	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Atlanta-Washington 3 [REDACTED] b7c		

b7c 9/30/22

p-2

(Moore) that he [REDACTED] had been forced, by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, to testify falsely against LUBAN, and that he (Moore) b7c had brought [REDACTED] to Atlanta with him, and that [REDACTED] would confess to having testified falsely against LUBAN, if LUBAN would agree to help them out in the Sacco and Venzetti case; that he (Luban) told him that he could not understand how he could help them out, because he did not know anything about the case, and had never seen either Sacco or Venzetti, and that Moore then asked him if he would like to have [REDACTED] to admit that he had sworn to a lie on LUBAN, and if necessary, put it in writing, and that of course he (Luban) said, yes, and Moore told him that if he would not get angry, he would bring [REDACTED] over, right away, and have him admit this, in his presence; that he (Luban) agreed, and Moore brought [REDACTED] in from the corridor.

That [REDACTED] started crying, and said Pinkertons had b7c told him that they could send him up for twenty years, if he did not testify against LUBAN; that he was sick at the time, and that the Pinkertons paid him a big reward, and paid the upkeep of his family, and forced him to testify falsely; that [REDACTED] said: "Here, [REDACTED] is an opportunity for you and Martini to get out;" that the State Department wanted Sacco and Venzetti out of jail, because they were having a lot of trouble about their case with the Italian Government. He told them that Sacco and Venzetti had been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years, on a charge of highway robbery, and were also tried on a murder charge, and sentenced to the electric chair; that he (Luban) said: "I don't see how I can help them;" that [REDACTED]

9/30/22

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b7c  
then said: "That's what I want to explain to you; it's like this: Martini and Sacco look alike, so much so you can't tell one from the other, and if Martini will agree to make an affidavit to the facts that he was the one that attempted the hold-up in Bridgewater, Massachusetts," that Moore would file a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Venzetti, on the grounds of Martini's confession, which would turn Sacco and Venzetti out of jail; that he (Luban) asked Moore and [REDACTED] what they would do with Martini if he confessed to murder, and Moore said: "The Attorney-General of Massachusetts is so anxious to dispose of this matter in favor of Sacco and Venzetti, that he would not bother Martini, and the State Department would be so delighted to dispose of the controversy with the Italian Government, that they would give Martini consideration, as well as Luban;" that all this time, Moore was in the same room, talking to Warden J. E. Dyche.

LUBAN stated that he agreed to do what they wished him to do, with the intention of informing Mr. Burns, the Director of this Bureau, as he knew that Mr. Burns would be interested in the matter, and that he desired to assist him in any way possible, as he has been personally acquainted with Mr. Burns for the past fifteen years, and that he did write Mr. Burns several letters in regard to the matter, to some of which he has received reply; that [REDACTED] then called Moore over to where they were talking, and said: "Mr. Moore, everything's all right; they agree to do as we planned it out." Moore then said: "Well, boys, I understand you are regular fellows and can be trusted," as he had heard of LUBAN before, and that

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he never went back on his word, and Moore again explained exactly what he asked Martini to testify to; that MARTINI was to admit that he attempted the hold-up at Bridgewater, with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom are now in the Massachusetts state prison. Moore stated that he had seen these two men, and that they had agreed to testify as he had asked MARTINI to do, if MARTINI would agree to do so; that MARTINI told Moore that he had never been in Bridgewater in his life, and knew nothing about the town, and that Moore told him that he would bring a map of Bridgewater the next day, and show him everything, which he did. He explained to him exactly where, on the map, the hold-up was staged; that it was one mile from the shoe factory, and that the money taken in the hold-up was the weekly payroll of this shoe factory; He then told MARTINI that the other two men were in state's prison at Charleston, Mass., and would not testify unless MARTINI sent a note by Moore, telling them that he (Martini) would testify as they had requested. LUBAN stated that MARTINI did not wish to do this, but that he finally got him to agree to it, and a note was drawn up, in the shape of a confession, and that LUBAN, and Warden Dyche, witnessed it; that Moore came to the penitentiary the next day, and advised them that he would have it arranged to have MARTINI and LUBAN brought to Massachusetts, as soon as the new trial was granted; that he would have the other two men to take the stand first, after which MARTINI would be called to the stand, and be asked concerning this hold-up, and that MARTINI

9/30/22

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██████████ b7c would not have to admit on the stand that he had taken part in the hold-up; that he (Moore) would see that MARTINI had a good lawyer, who would stop MARTINI from answering questions, on the ground of incriminating himself, and that MARTINI refusing to answer questions, the Court and Jury would think he was guilty, and would not commit himself; that Moore wanted LUBAN to come along, to testify that MARTINI left New York for Bridgewater, the day before the hold-up took place; that Moore then started talking about the other case, the murder at South Braintree. He then wanted

MARTINI to admit that he, together with two New York gunmen, who are now dead, committed the South Braintree murder; that MARTINI and LUBAN demurred to this, and Moore finally said the confession at Bridgewater would be enough, because if they were turned loose on the highway robbery charge, that the murder charge would probably fall also; that Moore told him that he would pay each of them \$5,000.00 when they reached Charleston, Mass., and would give them \$5,000.00 more when MARTINI left the stand; that while Attorney-General Allen, of Massachusetts, knew all about this proposed arrangement, he would be glad to get the Sacce and Venzetti case disposed of in this way; that ██████████ told them that he would go to Europe after this was over, so that he could not be prosecuted for perjury, and that if

MARTINI and LUBAN were not out of the penitentiary in six weeks, he would shoot himself; that Moore told them that if they were not out of the penitentiary by July, he would send ██████████ back to see them.

b7c 9/30/22

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LUBAN also said that in January, 1922, one Anthony Craparo, of New York, came to the penitentiary to see MARTINI, he being a representative of some organization, as near as he could recall, the Amalgamated Union of the World, and that he stated his purpose in coming was to see MARTINI and see the closeness of the resemblance between MARTINI and Sacco, and that he presumes that Craparo reported the resemblance to Moore.

While Agent was returning to the cell with MARTINI and LUBAN, one of the other Government prisoners who is stationed at this jail, cursed this Agent violently, using indecent and abusive language, and severely criticizing MARTINI and LUBAN, for giving information to what he termed those "double-crossing dogs," using an oath with his remark. Agent learned from LUBAN that this man was a Chicago negro, who had been removed from the penitentiary to the Clark County jail.

In interviewing these witnesses, Agent, for his own protection, requested Mr. Wood, who was acting jailer, to remain with him and listen to the statement taken from them, but MARTINI and LUBAN both refused to make any statement whatever, with any one else present.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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### Section 552

### Section 552a

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Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 1058,  
Atlanta, Georgia.  
Sept. 29th, 1922.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

LJB-M  
OCT - A 1922

DIVISION

61-126

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:--

Attention - Mr. Hoover - 2.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., (JEH-LMR) enclosing copy of report of Special Agent [REDACTED] for July 13, 1922, in re: Sacco-venzenti agitation, alleged confession by inmates of the Atlanta Penitentiary. The prisoners named Rubin and Martinez have both been transferred to the Clark County Jail, at Athens, Georgia, and are there at this time. An Agent will proceed there, at once, for the purpose of interviewing them, and such information as may be obtained from them, or otherwise, will be forwarded in report to you promptly.

Very respectfully,

*Lewis J. Baley*  
Lewis J. Baley,  
Special Agent in Charge.

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61-126-89

RF

*[Handwritten signature]*

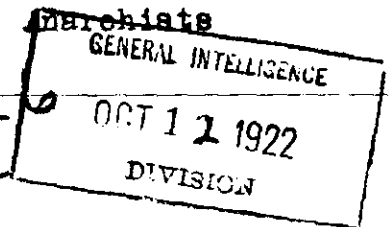
entian - Mr. Hoover

1-160-1

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Potter

REPORT MADE AT: Springfield, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 7, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1, 4, 5	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: Sacco-Vanzetti Massmeeting			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Worcester, Mass.:			
<p>Agent attended a massmeeting which was attended by about 250 persons in Horticultural Hall, Worcester given by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense League. Fred G. Biedenkamp of New York City, who was advertised to speak at 2:30 PM didnot arrive until 4 PM stating he was delayed in Springfield on account of the train being late.</p> <p>Biedenkamp stated that the star witness of the Commonwealth in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, Lola Andrews, who at the time of the trial stated that she recognized Sacco as a man seen <sup>under</sup> on the death car, has admitted to five members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense League that she lied and gave her reasons for so doing was that she was threatened by the office of the District Attorney.</p> <p>Biedenkamp related the life of Lola Andrews, stating that she had been arrested several times and that therefore she was at the mercy of the police and the District Attorney's office. Biedenkamp stated that Lola Andrews informed the members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense League that after Sacco and Vanzetti had been arrested she was brought to the Dedham Jail to identify Sacco and on two occasions failed to do so. She was brought to the District Attorney's office, where her jail record was read to her and was informed that she would go to jail if she failed to recognize him.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON 3; BOSTON 1; SPRINGFIELD 1		

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Biedenkamp also related the Salgado affair, stating that he was murdered by Department of Justice Agents by being thrown from the fourteenth story of the Park Row Building, New York City.

A Miss Lucy also spoke using about the same lines as Biedenkamp. It was announced that Biedenkamp would speak in Springfield on Wednesday evening, October 4th, and Holyoke, October 5th.

Agent noted after meeting that Biedenkamp in company with five Italians wearing black flowing ties held conference behind stage entrance.

Copies of the "Labor Herald", "The Worker" and the "Alba Nuova", were distributed and several persons present had copies of the "Umanita Nova". A collection was taken up which was announced as amounting to \$12.40.

At Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday evening, October 4th, Agent attended meeting at Union dei Lavoratori-Italiani Hall, 254 Water St., and at 9:30 PM, John Rossini announced that the speaker, Biedenkamp had been detained in Boston and the meeting was adjourned.

At Holyoke, Mass., on Thursday evening, October 5th, Agent attended meeting at 357 Park St., where Biedenkamp also failed to put in an appearance, and after a short address given in Italian by some person unknown to Agent, the meeting was adjourned.

Investigation CONCLUDED.

November 20, 1922.

JEN/LAM

61-126-632  
DEC 7 - 1922

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,  
P.O. Box 3165,  
Boston, Mass.

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DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/huc

Dear Sir:

A few months ago I received a communication from one Jacob Luban, who is serving time in the Atlanta Penitentiary, advising me that he had certain information relating to the Sacco-Vanzetti trial which he thought would be of interest to the government. Accordingly, I directed an Agent of our Atlanta office to interview Luban and Paul Martini, another convict mentioned by Luban as having information of value.

It appears that on April 18th to 20th, 1922, a young man, whose first name is [REDACTED] came to the penitentiary and requested to see Martini in private but Martini refused to talk with him unless Luban was present, whereupon Luban was called into the conference. [REDACTED] stated that it was to the interest of the State Department to see that Sacco and Vanzetti were freed. He also stated that if Martini and Luban would help him in the Sacco and Vanzetti case he would make an effort to have a prominent lawyer in Atlanta interest himself in obtaining their release and that all that was necessary for Luban and Martini to do was to talk to Fred Moore, an attorney who wanted to see them. They agreed to have this conversation and the next day Moore came to the penitentiary and had a private interview with them. He stated that a man named [REDACTED] had told him (Moore) that he [REDACTED] had been forced by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to testify falsely against Luban and that he (Moore) had brought [REDACTED] to Atlanta with him, and that [REDACTED] would confess as having testified falsely against Luban, if Luban would assist them in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Luban stated he did not know how he could assist them because he knew nothing about the case and had never seen either Sacco or Vanzetti. [REDACTED] was brought in at this point and admitted that he had lied in obtaining Luban's conviction and stated to Luban that now was an opportunity for Luban and Martini to obtain a release.

bit, and that all the officials concerned will be only too glad to see Sacco and Vanzetti get a new trial and acquitted, in spite of the fact that they may know Martini is lying.

He again assured us that [REDACTED] would immediately confess to perjury on his part on our case. [REDACTED] then suggested about the Braintree murder case that Martini should admit that he, together with two other men who are both known to be hold-up men and murderers, that they three committed the murder in Braintree. I then told them I thought they were crazy to expect a man to go forward and lie about himself that he committed a murder of which he don't know the first thing about. Mr. Moore said I was right, but [REDACTED] said he got it planned out this way. These two men who were supposed to be with Martini are both dead. One got shot on Suffolk Street, New York last October 21st, [REDACTED] There was another man the first name I recall was [REDACTED] These two men will not be able to testify of course, but one [REDACTED] wife, [REDACTED] will testify that she was present when the three of them conspired in her house together to go to Braintree and commit that murder. He has also got it arranged with [REDACTED] to testify that her husband furnished the car to go to Braintree with. While Martini is to take the stand and upon the advice of his lawyer which will be furnished him by Mr. Moore he is to refuse to answer on the ground of incriminating and degrading himself, and that would have the proper effect while it would not make Martini exactly guilty of the crime, it will create an impression that he is afraid to deny that he didn't commit the murder, and in the meantime he don't want

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to admit it. [REDACTED] the man's wife, and two other witnesses will testify to the rest. He also stated they had two witnesses, one by the name of [REDACTED] has already been fixed up to change his testimony so it will be in favor of the defendants. He said they had another witness by the name of [REDACTED] who previously did not testify, but will testify now and will identify Martini, but should they want to prosecute Martini for the murder [REDACTED] will retract his original testimony against Martini. One of the man's witnesses, a certain woman whose name I don't remember, has already changed her testimony. From Mr. Moore's statement to me I first understood she first testified in favor of the prosecution, and now she is ready to testify for the defense, that the prosecuting attorney had coached her and induced her when she identified Sacco, but she will switch over to Martini if necessary, because they look so much alike, and [REDACTED] told me in Jewish that it cost a good many thousand dollars to get the woman to change her testimony, and they are ready to spend a good many thousand more. In fact, money is no object at all to get a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. On the third day Mr. Moore wrote out a note addressed to the two men at Charlestown prison, telling them to go ahead and mix Martini into it as much as they wanted, that he will be willing, and that he will have nothing against them for doing so. Martini signed it, I witnessed it, the warden refused to witness it, but made a mark on it so as to identify the paper. I said let [REDACTED] witness it, but Moore and [REDACTED] said no he didn't want [REDACTED] to witness it on account of his bad

record of being a perjurer and a framer.

On the 4th. day about 4 o'clock we were called to the Captain's office, and Moore and [REDACTED] said they just come in to tell us good bye, assuring us again that the promises made would be absolutely kept, and if I wanted him to he would go to Washington again. [REDACTED] asked me to give him a note, if possible, in Jewish, to that woman [REDACTED] wife, and tell her she should do what [REDACTED] wants her to do, and not to be afraid of [REDACTED] and to accept the money that [REDACTED] will offer her. I refused to talk about any such a thing in the presence of the Captain and the guards. Moore then said well, we will have to stay over another day, and will come in to see you tomorrow. On the next day which was Saturday Martini and I were called to the deputay warden's office. We found Moore and [REDACTED] there. Moore told us he had great difficulty in getting in because the Warden was away and the deputay would not let him in, and they had to call up Washington again and get authority from Washington to instruct to deputy to admit Moore and [REDACTED] for the private interview to see us. [REDACTED] again asked me for the Jewish note to [REDACTED] but I told him I would sent it by mail, when you get over there you will find it, which I never did. Moore then wrote out a different note something to the effect of the first note and had Martini to sign it, and I think he tore up the first one. He asked the deputy warden to witness it, he didn't want to witness it, but just read it. It was a note again to these two men instructing them that Martini had nothing against them if they will go out and say everything

they like in favor of Sasse and Vanzetti and against Martini.

Q Did he say why they changed the note?

A The first note was addressed to one man, and the second note was addressed to the two men, and that was what he wanted.

b7c [redacted] also gave me a \$20.00 bill and Martini \$5.00, says that was all he has got. He assured us it was not his money but the money of the organization. Martini passed me the \$5.00, and later I was searched and it was found on me, they kept the money and I lost 25 days good time and 4 days in the "hole"

b7c [redacted] again told me, says, "Jake, as soon as I go to New York I will go to see the U.S. Attorney and confessed to having perjured myself if I have to later beat it to Europe", and then [redacted] says, "if I can't get you out free I am going to put a bullet through my brain", and Moore says to [redacted] "what did I tell you last night?" And Moore says tell it to them on the quiet, and [redacted] told me that he said if he don't get me out free he would put a bullet to himself, and then Moore told it to me out aloud.

Q have you heard from Moore since?

b7c A Not from Moore. He told me not to write to him and he would not write to me, because he said [redacted] was making an affidavit to the facts that he perjured himself and will confess to a frame-up on me, he would keep [redacted] in his employ and pay him \$50.00 a week and expenses whether he has got anything to do or not. He says I cannot send you any money by mail, I cannot correspond with you until after the case is over. It doesn't make any difference to you boys who is handing you the money when you go to Charlestown, what difference does



it make as long as you get it, and if you want me I will go right now to the Attorney General in your behalf, get Mr. Allen to see the Attorney General in your behalf, if necessary, because Mr. Allen wants to dispose of this case in the worst way, and he don't care how it is disposed of as long as these two men are free, because the Governor and everybody else is sick and tired of it.

Q. Did you hear from [REDACTED]

b7c A. He himself wrote me he was coming back in June or July to see us again, wants to get the pictures, wants to show Martini the pictures of [REDACTED] and the other man. I kept on insisting of [REDACTED] that he make affidavits in confession as to frame-up on me. I later sent my two sisters over to see [REDACTED] [REDACTED] urging [REDACTED] to make a confession. [REDACTED] told them that he spoke to the U. S. Attorney, and spoke to Judge Groehl and both of them told him that if he does make such a confession he would be sent away to prison for life, and he is afraid to make such confession yet, but will do so later on. <sup>xxx</sup>After Mr. Moore left the prison I immediately got in touch with Mr. WM. J. Burns, Director of Bureau of Investigation in Department of Justice, and informed him what took place. Some time later Mr. Burns sent down one of his men, and we repeated the whole story of what took place at the Atlanta Penitentiary when Moore and [REDACTED] came over to see us.

Q. Did some one come down to see you some months before?

A. [redacted] came. Yes that is right a man by the name [redacted] b7c

[redacted] of the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union of America came down to the penitentiary some time in January of 1922. While he said he come over to see a certain man by the name of [redacted] it was later proved that he came to see us, as [redacted] explained to me that his main object in coming over was to take a look at Martini. This was the first time in our life that we ever met the man.

Q. Where did he see you and Martini?

A. In the penitentiary in the regular room in the presence of the guard.

Q. Did he call to see you?

A. Yes he spoke to us, but not about this case at all. At that time I could not understand what his purpose was, because he saw us and gave us some money to.

Q. You are quite certain that Moore came to see you on all these occasions you speak of?

A. Absolutely. There is a record of it at the penitentiary, three of the visits took place in the presence of the warden, one in the presence of the captain and one in the presence of the deputy warden. Martini thinks that interviews in warden's presence was twice and not three times.

When [redacted] and Moore first saw me they tried to get me to believe that Martini was really the person who committed the murder in Braintree and was really mixed up in the Bridgewater murder, but I said to [redacted] you know as well as I do b7c

it is not so, and that Martini was in New York living at 250

b7c W. 46th St. at the time these murders occurred. I knew that

██████ knew it, because he was to see Martini every day, and was with us quite regular. (XX)

Q. Are either of you members of the Amalgamated Union, or any other Union?

A. No.

(sgd) Jacob Luben

H.D. Huff

Witness to Signature.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Clarke County.

I Jacob Luben being duly sworn, on other depose, say, and declare, that the statements hereinabove subscribed to by me, and the answers made by me to interrogatories propounded to me are true.

(sgd) Jacob Luben.

Athens, Georgia, Clarke County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1922.

E. J. Crawford (sgd)  
Clerk of Superior Court, Clarke County, Ga.

(Seal Superior Court  
Clarke County, Georgia)

Statement of PAUL MARTINI.

Q. Your full name is Paul Martini?

A. Yes, but my real name is Frank Silva.

Q. You have been present during the time Mr. Luban made his statement?

A. Yes.

Q. So far as your memory serves you the statements made by Mr. Luban as to what took place at these various interviews are correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Sacco yourself?

A. Absolutely no.

Q. Do you know Vanzetti?

A. Absolutely no.

Q. Had you ever seen Moore before you met him at the penitentiary?

A. No sir.

Q. How long had you known [REDACTED] before he came?

A. I had known him a long time, maybe 16 years.

Q. Where had you known him?

A. Boston, Mass.

Q. Did you formerly live in Boston?

A. Yes.

Q. What street and number?

A. I lived in 2 or 3 different places, Charter Street, 21 Moon Street and 20 Moon Street.

Q. That is in the North End?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to school down there?

A. Yes.

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Q. What school?

A. The Elliott.

Q. Where did [REDACTED] live in Boston? b7c

A. He lived Weno Lane, off Charter Street.

Q. When did you leave Boston?

A. In 1920 I think it was New Years.

Q. You went to New York City?

A. Yes. b7c

Q. This [REDACTED] did he have any record in Boston as far as you know?

A. As far as I know. He may have.

Q. Did [REDACTED] as far as you know from anything he told you, have anything to do with the Bridgewater hold-up?

A. [REDACTED] told me his brother had come in possession of \$12,000 of the money that was stolen at Braintree hold-up, and investigation was started to find from where he got that money.

Q. Did he say whether his brother had any part himself in the hold-up?

A. Nothing except he got the money.

Q. Did he say in what bank his brother had the money?

A. He did, but I don't remember.

Q. What is his brother's first name?

A. [REDACTED] I think it is. b7c

Q. Where did his brother live when you last heard?

A. I think he lived in [REDACTED] lived there, I suppose his brother did.

Q. Were you ever in Bridgewater yourself?

A. No sir.

Q. Have you ever been to Braintree?

A. I don't even know where it is.

Q. Did you ever have any participation at all in either the Bridgewater hold-up or the Braintree hold-up?

A. No sir.

Q. When you had your talk with Moore you told him absolutely you had nothing to do with either, and as a matter of fact you knew nothing about Bridgewater or Braintree?

A. Nothing.

Q. What was it that induced you or prompted you to finally agree with Moore that you would be willing to assume that you had been in Bridgewater and had participated in the hold-up?

A. On the advice of Luban.

b7c Q. Did Moore or [REDACTED] or anyone else ever show you a picture of Sacco?

A. [REDACTED] showed me.

Q. Was it a regular photograph, or Rogues' Gallery photograph?

A. It was a regular photograph, no Rogues' Gallery.

Q. From your examination of the photograph did you think Sacco looked like you?

A. Didn't look like me at all, just a little bit.

Q. Was it a full face picture?

A. Full face.

Q. You say it was a slight resemblance?

A. Yes a little. I don't know whether it was Sacco's picture, he showed me a picture and said it was.

Q. Where were you at the time of the Bridgewater hold-up took place and at the time the Braintree murder took place?

A. I was living in New York in one of Mr. Luban's houses at #250 W. 46 St., in December, 1919.

Q. Did Moore suggest to you and Mr. Luban the dates when this hold-up took place?

A

A. Yes. [REDACTED], Moore and [REDACTED]

Q. Did Moore, or either of them prior to leaving you before their final interview undertake to explain to you the locations in Bridgewater?

A. Moore says I will show you the map of Bridgewater and Braintree and started to explain.

b7c Q. [REDACTED] showed you the map of both cities?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any notes at the time, did they give you any notes so you could get the thing studied out?

A. No sir, he said they would be back in a month, but afterwards he wrote Mr. Luban he would be back in June, and afterwards the 24th of July.

Q. Have you any people living in Boston now?

A. Yes. 20 Moon Street.

Q. What does your father do?

A. Carpenter.

Q. Do you communicate with them?

A. I have never told them I was in prison.

Q. Have you brothers and sisters?

A. Yes.

Q. What were you doing when you were living in Boston?

A. Carpenter.

Q. Do you know what name [REDACTED] went under when he was in Boston?

b7c A. When he was in Boston he got in trouble with the banks. One name was [REDACTED]

Q. You say the banks, which banks?

A. One U. S. Trust Co., one Salobodkins on Lowell Street,  
one Tremont Trust.

Paul Martini

H. D. Huff,

Witness to Signature.

STATE OF GEORGIA, CLARKE COUNTY.

I, Paul Martini, being duly sworn, on oath depose, say, and  
declare, that the statements hereinabove subscribed to by me,  
and the answers made by me to interrogatories propounded to me  
are true.

Paul Martini

Athens, Georgia, Clarke County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
14th day of December, 1922.

(Seal)

E. J. Crawford  
Clerk of Superior Court, Clarke County, Ga.



## TWO ADMIT Lying IN SACCO'S DEFENSE

Witnesses Say They Were  
Forced to Retract Ac-  
cusations.

ONE GOT 70 CENTS PAY

Woman and Man Reaffirm  
Identification of Brain-  
tree Slayers.

FILE STATE AFFIDAVIT

Attack Move for New Trial by  
Prisoners Now Awaiting  
Sentence.

DORHAM, Mass., March 7.—Two of the principal witnesses in the murder trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti here in 1921, whose affidavits, affixed to supplementary motions for a new trial, asserted they had testified falsely, avowed in counter affidavits filed to-day by the Commonwealth that their retractions of testimony were secured under duress and were untrue.

One witness, Louis Palsea, a shoemaker, who testified at the trial that he saw Sacco with a gun in his hand in an automobile fleeing after a paymaster at South Braintree had been robbed and shot to death, stated in the affidavit that he signed a retraction of his identification of Sacco while he was under the influence of liquor, after he had received 70 cents and on the promise of a "good time."

Mrs. Lola R. Andrews of Quincy, also a witness who identified Sacco, asserted she was "forced" to sign a declaration that her statements on the witness stand were false. She signed she said, after a conference with her son, John Andrews Hagan, Fred H. Moore, attorney for the defense, and others which lasted from 7:30 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Police Captain of Braintree that could never volunteered any information concerning the shooting. The defense had contended that the Government had broken faith by not producing him as a witness.

Says He Was Drawn and Out.

Louis Palsea, who testified at the trial that if Sacco was not the man seen with a gun in hand at the murder scene he was a "dead image" of him, said that he signed a paper in the office of Attorney Moore and that the man who took him to Moore's office gave him 70 cents and food when he was down and out and promised to give him a job.

The following day he got in touch with the local District attorney, Katsman, and later made the affidavit to the present District Attorney, Harold P. Williams.

An affidavit by Charles E. Goodridge, alias Ernest Corning Whitney, a Government witness, was filed, in which he said Attorney Moore had caused his arrest in Auburn, Me., after learning that an indictment was pending against him in Livingston county, New York, and that Moore had attempted to learn why he had testified. The affidavit alleged that Moore had attempted to obtain a statement that Goodridge had been coerced into testifying.

61-124

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DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Letherman.  
This case originated at Boston. Journal to be made at Originating Office ONLY.

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 14/23.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 11/23.	REPORT MADE BY: W. J. West.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST MEETING, SACCO VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.	Ford Hall, Boston, Mass.:	Anarchist Activities
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FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Boston, Mass.:

Speakers:

ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS, Brookline, Mass.  
M. KONTADO, or KONDRATI, Boston, Mass.  
FRANK R. LOPEZ, New York, N.Y.  
HARRY KELLY, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
JOSEPH H. KAHAN,  
ARTURO CALVANI,

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DATE 6/25/82 BY SP-285/muc

At 2.30 p.m. Sunday, March 11, 1923, a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, at Ford Hall Forum, Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. Agent attended this meeting.

Circulars had been distributed during the preceding week advertising this so-called "International Protest Meeting", also reading "Back Sacco's Protest! Hear the story of Sacco's hunger-strike". On March 11th, (Sunday), the defendant Nicola Sacco had fasted for twenty-five days at the Dedham, Mass., Jail in protest of his incarceration on the charge of murder and intends to continue the same until he is granted a new trial or until death ensues.

About 800 persons were present at this meeting, including different races, although the majority appeared to be of Italian race.

MRS. ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS, of Brookline, Mass., officiated as chairwoman of the meeting. Mrs. Evans

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FILE NO. 67-126-658	RECORDED MAR 17 1923 DIVISION
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 16 1923 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ROUTED TO: HARRIS	

stated she was present throughout the entire trial and that the evidence given proved they were not guilty of the crime charged, in fact that jury could make "head or tail" out of it in the haphazard way it was presented. She also referred to a witness for the prosecution having changed her testimony three times, and asked the audience if they ever heard of a criminal undergoing a hunger-strike, stating that Sacco was innocent and he intended to leave Dedham Jail as a free man, either free from the accusation against him as a thief and murderer, by act of the court, or freed through death. She also stated that Sacco was entirely sincere in his hunger-strike, no food had touched his lips for twenty-five days, and that he believed he could fast for forty days before succumbing to death.

M. KONTADO or KONDRATI addressed the audience in Russian and he was followed by our local anarchist, FRANK R. LOPEZ, who spoke in Spanish.

The next speaker was HARRY KELLY, of New York City. Kelly is a man about sixty years of age, 5'5" in height, sparse gray hair, thin features, small chin, and small gray mustache. He was dressed in dark clothing. He stated that he was connected with the labor movement for the past thirty-three years; that twenty-seven years ago he was secretary of the Central Labor Union of Boston, for a period of three years. He also referred to the international aspect the Sacco-Vanzetti case had assumed, stating he was in Rome a year ago and was present at a vast meeting of workmen in that city protesting the conviction of the

two defendants. Tom Mooney, he said, would have been hanged were it not for the visible protest of a group of brave Russian comrades before the American Embassy in Petrograd a few years ago, and that in the Sacco-Vanzetti case the feeling is general that the defendants were hounded because of their activities on behalf of their fellow-workers, and it was therefore necessary for the working-class to declare its solidarity and line up for Sacco and Vanzetti in order that they may regain their freedom.

Kelly was followed by JOSEPH H. KAHAN, who spoke in Yiddish. His address is unknown by this office. He is a man about 40 years of age, Hebrew type, about six feet tall, weight about 200 pounds, black hair parted on left side, clean shaven, and wore tortoise shell spectacles.

At this point in the meeting a collection was taken which was later announced as amounting to \$467. This was undoubtedly the sum collected as there appeared as many bills as silver pieces in the baskets.

The last speaker, whose name was not announced by Mrs. Evans, was ARTURO CALVANI, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Galvani appeared to be a young man about thirty-five years of age, about five feet six inches in height, 140 pounds in weight, black hair parted on left side, black cropped mustache, well dressed, and spoke standing on his toes and with gestures. The meeting up to this time had proceeded very quietly but Calvani, who apparently spoke Italian well and enunciated clearly, was

3/14/1922

received with great applause and his remarks incited the Italian persons present to such a degree that they were on their feet most of the time, emitting cries of "Vive" and "Abasso", while some women cried. The tenseness of the situation was realized by the police officers present.

Closing, Mrs. Sacco, who was present on the stage, advanced to the front with Mrs. Evans and thanked the audience for their support of the cause of her husband and the meeting closed with the audience rising and applauding her.

ALDINO FELICANI, the Italian anarchist of Boston, who came in late, was one of those present at the meeting. During the course of the meeting copies of the "Voice of Labor" and "The Worker", as well as a pamphlet containing the program of the Workers Party were distributed amongst the audience, [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLOSED.

Case originated at Boston.

Journal to be made at

Inst. rec'd Spl. As

Chg. Letherman

C g-3 ting Office ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:

Boston, Mass.

DATE WHEN MADE:

3/13/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

3/10/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Boston Case #104/17

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Alleged Anarchist  
Activities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Dedham, Mass.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

MAR 16 1923

At the request of District-Attorney Williams of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Agent proceeded to Dedham and attended the hearing held on the above date. The hearing was continued until Friday, March 16th.

There were about 160 people present, 120 of whom were Italians. Mrs. E. G. Evans was present, also, [redacted] and a man who gave his name as [redacted] claiming that he was a captain in the Japanese army.

The above-named parties, with the exception of the Jap, have been prominent in the affairs of subjects and other matters relating to the release of the prisoners.

As the Italians were being admitted to the court house, each of them was searched to ascertain if they had guns upon their persons.

In the men's toilet and wash room a bunch of about one hundred fliers was found calling on the people to back SACCO and stating that on Sunday, March 11, 1923 at 2:00 P. M. in Ford Hall, Boston there would be speakers in favor of the SACCO hunger strike who would speak in English, Italian, Yiddish and Spanish. The English speaker was to be one Harry Kelly; the Italian speaker one

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FILE NO.

61-126-659

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 16 1923

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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APR 3 - 11

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b7c

 for March 13, 1923.

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Calvani; the Yiddish speaker one Joseph Kahan; the Spanish speaker,  
one Frank Lopez. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans was the Chairman.

CONTINUED

b7c  


Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

✓  
WJW:D.  
104/17.

March 20, 1923.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

61-126

Dear Sir:

Attention 2.

The attention of the Bureau is invited to the report submitted by Agent [REDACTED] of this office under date of March 13, 1923, entitled "SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE - Alleged Anarchist Activities", in which that Agent points out that at the hearing on the motion for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case at Dedham, Mass., on the tenth instant, a Japanese known as [REDACTED] of the Japanese army, was present in court as a guest of a [REDACTED] who has been attending the proceedings. The Japanese in question is not known to this office, and it was deemed advisable to invite the attention of the Bureau to the same.

Very truly yours,

*Lawrence Letherman*

Lawrence Letherman,  
Special Agent in Charge.

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DATE 4/28/82 BY SP8BJ/MC APR 10 1923

61-126-660

MAILED  
APR 11 1923  
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Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Letherman. 1.  
This case originated at Boston. Journal + be made at Originating Office Only

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/24/1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/18/1923.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2 b7d
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: O SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE, Boston, Mass. : Anarchist Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Lynn, Mass. <b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</b> (Boston file No. 104/20) DATE 6/26/82 BY SP-10 [REDACTED] 126			
<p>On the 18th instant Informant attended a mass meeting at Lynn, Mass., held by the above defence committee. The speakers were PROFESSOR GUADAGNI and comrade JOHN D. WILLIAMS. Their remarks were the usual characterization of the SACCO VANZETTI case as a frame-up by Federal and State officials and that it was up to the workers of the world to stand by these two comrades until they are made free men and able to continue their good work amongst the workers, which they left off at the time of their arrest. Comrade WILLIAMS stated that there is no human being that will not agree that these two labor leaders are not guilty of the charge against them, and that they are there because the twelve men believed the false statements put before them by an organized gang of false officials. He stated that the workers will not give up until both defendants are free. and to this end protest meetings will be held throughout the country.</p> <p>About 150 persons were present at this meeting and a collection was taken.</p> <p><u>CLOSED.</u></p>			
[REDACTED] b2 b7c		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES FILE NO. 61-126-661 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: FILE 1414 b2 b7d	
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON 3, BOSTON 2. [REDACTED]		

4/-6/19

through the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, meetings on behalf of political prisoners had been arranged to be held before unions of railroad workers. The principal object of such meetings is to collect funds for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee and for defence of political prisoners.

CLOSED.

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b7d  
[REDACTED] /D.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Letherman.  
This case originated at Boston. Journal to be made at Originating Office only

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/18/1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/-8/1923.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2 b7d
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE, Boston, Mass.: Anarchist Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Boston, Mass.:

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/28/82 BY SP-8/MLC**

(Boston file No. 104/20)

On Sunday, April 8th, Informant attended an open meeting held at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE in collaboration with the MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS of the IWA. The purpose of this meeting was to collect funds for the SACCO-VANZETTI defence.

The speakers were FELICE GUADAGNI, of Boston, Mass., who addressed the meeting in Italian. He was followed by FRED H. MOORE, 68 Pemberton Square, Boston, counsel for the two defendants, who stated that there was no doubt in his mind that the two defendants were innocent, and that the workers must stand by the two defendants until they were free. He also referred to the new trial they were seeking and stated they must be given an opportunity to establish their innocence. He also introduced the speaker of the meeting, MRS. LUCY E. PARSONS, wife of Albert Parsons, hanged some years ago in Chicago, which, it was stated, resulted from his activities on behalf of the International Harvester Workers Union and the explosion of a bomb at a strike meeting where several people were killed. She referred to the fact that Albert Parsons were found guilty, and stated that later the Governor of the State of Illinois believed that he was innocent.

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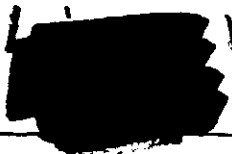
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 b2 b7d  
Chairman LOUIS E. HENDERSON, of the WORKERS DEFENCE CONFERENCE OF NEW ENGLAND, referred to the defendants, SACCO and VANZETTI, as well as to other political prisoners, stating they were in prison because of their activities on behalf of the workers. FRANK E. LOPE, a member of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE and a Spanish anarchist, was also a speaker at this meeting.

About 500 persons were present and a collection was taken for the defence fund, the amount of which Informant did not ascertain  
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REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/28/1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/16/1923.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2 b7d
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE. : Boston, Mass. : Anarchist  
: : : Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Chelsea, Mass.:

(Boston file No. 104/20)

61-126

On Monday, April 16th, Informant attended a mass meeting at Chelsea, Mass., held under the auspices of the above committee. The speakers at this meeting were LOUIS HENDERSON and one WILLIAMS, both of whom are active in the affairs of the Communist Party of America in Boston. Their remarks were the usual characterization of the SACCO-VANZETTI case as a frame-up on the part of Federal and State officials. Each urged the comrades of Sacco and Vanzetti to uphold these two active workers and to fight to a finish their battle for freedom. WILLIAMS also said that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee and their lawyers, together with the fellow-workers of the two prisoners, know that these labor leaders are innocent of the crime charged against them, and that they are in jail because of their past activities in the labor movement. He urged the workers not only to attend the meetings conducted by the defence committee, but also to agitate in their places of employment the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti and to collect funds for the defence of these men and for other "political" prisoners.

Approximately 175 persons attended this meeting and a collection, which netted \$54., was taken.

CLOSED.

MAY 18 1923

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MAY 2 1923

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THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Boston

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REPORT MADE AT:

Boston, Mass.

DATE WHEN MADE:

5/1/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

4/30/23

REPORT MADE BY:

b7c

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO-VANZETTI

Defense Committee

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Dedham, Mass.

61-126

Agent attended a hearing held at Dedham, Mass. on a petition for a new trial of subjects.

Owing to the ill health of the District-Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, Harold P. Williams, the case was postponed until Mr. Williams is able to return to duty.

CONTINUED

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MAY 19 1923

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